FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE VIRGINIANS – VIRGINIANS AND VA EVENTS FEATURED ON THE STANDARDS OF LEARNING TEST**

A. VA Declaration of Rights B. House of Burgesses C. George Washington

D. Thomas Jefferson E. James Madison F. James Monroe

G. Woodrow Wilson H. Meriwether Lewis I. Robert E. Lee

J. VA Statute of Religious Freedom K. Appomattox Court House L. Yorktown

M. Virginia Company of London N. George Mason O. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson

P. Patrick Henry Q. USS *Monitor* vs. CSS *Virginia* R. Nat Turner

S. John Brown T. Oliver Hill U. Douglas MacArthur

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\_\_\_\_\_1. Jamestown was established as an economic venture in 1607 by this company. It would become the first permanent English Colony in the New World.

\_\_\_\_\_2. This was the first representative assembly ever established in the New World, and it met for the first time in the colony of Virginia, in 1619.

\_\_\_\_\_3. This document, which was composed by George Mason in 1776, declared that all Virginians were entitled to freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right to petition the government, and the right to a speedy and fair jury trial.

\_\_\_\_\_4. He was the author of the Declaration of Independence, the founder of the Democratic-Republican Party, the author of the Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom, and the President of the United States who, in 1803, purchased the Louisiana Territory.

\_\_\_\_\_5. This future president was the Commander of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, the man accepted General Cornwallis’ surrender to end the Revolutionary War, and the man who presided over the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

\_\_\_\_\_6. He is known as the “Father of the Constitution” because his Virginia Plan was a major influence on the document. He was also the man who authored and presented the Bill of Rights in the 1790s, and the President of the United States during the War of 1812.

\_\_\_\_\_7. The final battle of the Revolutionary War took place here. French assistance provided by the Marquis de Lafayette, Rochambeau, and the Admiral De Grasse forced the English general Charles Cornwallis to surrender to George Washington. The war ended in October of 1781.

\_\_\_\_\_8. This document, written by Thomas Jefferson, stated that no Virginia should be compelled to worship – or pay taxes to – a church of institution he did not support.

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\_\_\_\_\_9. This Virginian was one of the first to support the American Revolution, claiming, “Give me Liberty, or give me death!” However, he did not support the United States Constitution – he felt that the national government was too powerful under the Constitution, and preferred the Articles.

\_\_\_\_\_10. This Virginian actually attended the Constitutional Convention, but in the end he refused to support the final document. He had authored the Virginia Declaration of Rights in 1776, and he wanted to see a Bill of Rights attached to the Constitution.

\_\_\_\_\_11. Virginia was the site of more than one slave uprising – including Gabriel Prosser’s 1800 plot to kidnap the Governor. But the bloodiest slave revolt in all American history took place in Southampton County, VA in 1831. Fifty-five whites were killed by this man; hundreds of slaves would be put to death for participating in the insurrection.

\_\_\_\_\_12. This Virginia born President was the nation’s leader from 1817 – 1825. While in office, he told European nations to stay out of the Western hemisphere – they were closed to any further colonization. As long as European nations left the democratic republics of the Western Hemisphere alone, the United States, he advised, would continue to stay out of European affairs.

\_\_\_\_\_13. He was the leader of the Army of Northern Virginia during the Civil War. After losing the battle of Gettysburg and being forced to surrender to U.S. Grant in 1865, he went on to become the President of Washington College in Lexington, VA – now Washington & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_14. Perhaps the most famous naval battle of the Civil War was this one, which occurred in the Chesapeake Bay in April of 1862. It was the first time that two ironclad ships had ever fought against one another.

\_\_\_\_\_15. This former Virginia Military Institute professor was an eccentric military leader, but one of great courage. He was the hero of the battle of Manassas Junction at the start of the Civil War, and served capably under Robert E. Lee until he was shot – accidentally, by his own men – at the Battle of Chancellorsville. He died a few days later, and the Army of Northern Virginia was never quite as strong again.

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\_\_\_\_\_16. Prior to the Civil War, this man had killed five pro-slavery men at Pottawatomie Creek, Kansas during the period of “popular sovereignty” in that territory. In 1859, he led an assault on Harper’s Ferry, Virginia, hoping to inspire a slave rebellion that would end the institution. It failed; he was hanged by the state of Virginia for treason.

\_\_\_\_\_17. The final battle of the Civil War was fought here, in April of 1865. After the battle, Robert E. Lee met with Ulysses S. Grant and surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia, ending the Civil War.

\_\_\_\_\_18. Selected by Thomas Jefferson to lead the Corps of Discovery Expedition, this Virginian was one of the first to explore the Louisiana Territory. His journals are still reviewed today to gain insights into what that territory was like in the early 1800s.

\_\_\_\_\_19. This Virginia born President was the leader of the United States during World War I, and eventually led the nation into war. As the bloody conflict came to a close, he proposed a 14 Point Plan for peace in Europe. Many of the major points in this document were folded into the Treaty of Versailles which ended the war. Unfortunately, the United States Senate refused to ratify that treaty – largely because they feared that the new League of Nations – his signature achievement – was a threat to American sovereignty.

\_\_\_\_\_20. During World War II and the Cold War, this American military leader was a champion of liberty. He fought and defeated the Japanese during World War II. He accepted the Japanese surrender in September of 1945, and he governed the island nation as it was reconstructed as a democratic and capitalist nation. Then, in 1950, he was called into service again during the Korean War. A difference of opinion about how that war should be conducted led to his firing in 1951. President Harry S Truman fired him because he was openly disobeying instructions – which not even a five-star general can do when the President of the United States is the one giving directions.

\_\_\_\_\_21. This man was one of the lead lawyers on the Brown V. Board of Education case in 1954. Eventually, Thurgood Marshall would win the case before the Supreme Court; however, this Virginia lawyer was one of the hardest working contributors to the case as it came up through the lower court systems. He was from Richmond, VA.